

# THE AMERICAN

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESS has not accomplished much in the last week. In the Senate the obstructive opposition to the Elections bill has blocked the way, and the practical difficulties confronting the measure have manifested themselves so strongly that it is evident the only question with many Republican Senators is the best way of laying it aside. The party is too weak at this juncture to carry a measure which, by the coloring its enemies have given it, is so energetic. The general situation is that of 1874: the party *morale* is sapped, and it can attempt nothing heroic till it gets new strength. The Elections bill means simply honest Congressional elections, but it is not to the present advantage of the enemies of the Republican party to have them that way. In six years, perhaps in four, the principles, and probably the details, of the very measure which is now hanging in the Senate will be seen to be necessary for the good of the nation, including all parties and all peoples except those whose gain lies in corrupted politics. Our sympathies are with Senator Hoar; our judgment is that the weak-kneed brethren are too many to leave much likelihood of the present success of the bill. Either it should be passed promptly, or be laid aside so that other legislation can be dealt with. The Fourth of March is a near date when so much is to be done.

A CAUCUS of the Republican Senators was held Wednesday evening, without reaching a decision on any of the important subjects considered: the Elections bill, amendment of the rules to close debate, and financial legislation. It will meet again on Monday evening. The Washington correspondents report that though there was a general attendance of the Republican Senators, Pennsylvania was unrepresented,—Mr. Quay having "gone to Philadelphia," and Mr. Cameron having gone to the theatre. It must be confessed that this brief statement has an essential significance which goes far to explain the present weakness of the Republican party. When the strongest Republican State is thus represented in the Senate of the United States, there is evidently an organic cause of demoralization. And Mr. Cameron is about to be elected for six years more!

THE official and legislative mind at Washington is now inclining strongly to subjects connected more or less intimately with finance. If the present were the long session of Congress, we should be deluged with measures to make the country quickly rich. Silver continues prominently in the foreground. Mr. Farwell, on Wednesday of this week, introduced a bill in the Senate, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all the silver bullion that may be offered him, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to pay for the same with Treasury notes, *i. e.* "greenbacks." This is a more radical proposition than that which we noted a week ago, offered in the House by Mr. Taylor of Illinois, to buy up the American stock of silver, and it is about as near to unlimited free coinage as we could get without actually taking up that measure.

Our ministers abroad, especially those at Paris, Berlin, and Rome, have been ordered, it is said, to press forward at this time an agreement with those countries in favor of sustaining the value of silver. Without regard to the success of these efforts, we shall have, unless all signs fail, some decisive legislation on the subject before Congress adjourns.

THE passage of an Apportionment bill, it is agreed on all hands, must be one of the certainties of the session. Even the Democrats,—in the House, at least,—are said to be consenting to this, and to be fairly satisfied with the bill proposed by the Re-

publicans, fixing the membership of the House at 256, an increase of 24 from the present number. Upon this basis no State would lose any members,—which is the strong point of the arrangement, of course.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that this amiable way of dealing with the Apportionment problem, increasing the size of the House continually in order that there shall be no complaints from the States that do not make an average increase, must come to an end some of these days. The House is already too large, and further additions to it are not only not desirable, but will soon be impracticable.

THE Farmers' Alliance Convention closed its sessions finally, late on Monday night, having begun them on Tuesday of last week. The week's work has not increased the credit or the importance of the organization. It is reasonably certain, from present evidence, that it will continue to have for a year or two, a disturbing influence in politics, and that then it will drift down the tide of affairs, as other ephemeral "parties" have done.

As the sessions of the Congress were secret, the reporters and correspondents found difficulty in learning about the proceedings, but some information was given out, from time to time, by a "press committee" inside. The net outcome appears to have been a declaration in favor of organizing politically as a "third party," and the adoption of an amended platform, (modifying that adopted last year at St. Louis), which demands: (1) abolition of the national banks; (2) the establishment of Government store-houses for "non-perishable farm products," on which, and also on real estate, the Government is to loan money, at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum; (3) the speedy increase of "the amount of the circulating medium" to not less than fifty dollars per capita; (4) legislation to prevent dealing in "futures" on all agricultural and mechanical products; (5) free coinage of silver; (6) legislation prohibiting alien ownership of land, and calculated to "obtain" all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, or by railroads in excess of what they use and need; (7) the removal of "the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have"; (8) a "just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes"; (9) Government control and supervision of railroads, and if this proves ineffectual then Government ownership.

These nine "demands" cover the ground of the Convention's action. There was some dalliance with Mr. Powderly, representing the Knights of Labor, and other intimations, mainly sentimental and unimportant, that the farmers and the mechanics had common interests and objects. The sixteen colored men who professed to represent a Colored Farmers' Alliance, (and who, of course, did not sit in the white men's convention), were "roped in," all but one, to indorse the Third Party proposition.

It may be added that the Alliance is so completely under the direction of its Southern leaders, and its inclinations are so generally in favor of the Democratic party, that it is reasonably certain it will be worked in behalf of that organization. If this cannot be done openly, it will be done secretly; if it cannot be managed directly, it will be by some ingenious arrangement. Those farmers of the North who are Republicans, and who fancy that they are going to receive some part of the oyster, in the Alliance's operations, will find without doubt that Colonel Polk of North Carolina and his associates will hand them the shell only, reserving the oyster for a political system which they regard with more favor.

The expression on the Tariff is evidently buncombe. Framed in such a general and clap-trap way, it is meant for use in those

districts of the mountain region where the rural people conceive they are being ground into the dust by the "tax on trace-chains."

In connection with the movement of gold to this country from London, it is pointed out that the Bank of England has been adopting a rule which very closely approaches sharp practice in fiscal dealings. In drawing gold from the bank it has been usual to obtain it either in bars, double-eagles (American coin) or sovereigns (English). The most satisfactory form is the bars, and the least satisfactory the sovereigns, as the latter are usually worn by use, and are not up to the weight they call for. But the Bank has been requiring parties who withdraw gold for export to take the sovereigns, and when they asked double-eagles refused altogether or charged a premium. When it is considered that these were coined in the United States, and coined without any charge, and further that it is the rule of our Treasury to supply either gold bars or double-eagles, whichever is demanded, it looks like rather a small business which is now being followed in Threadneedle street.

THE contest over the South Carolina Senatorship was brief, and has ended in the retirement of Senator Hampton, as we anticipated a fortnight ago. His successor, elected on Thursday, is Mr. John L. M. Irby, a representative, and indeed a leader of the "Farmers' Movement" by which Captain Tillman was made Governor. Mr. Irby is so young a man, (he was born in 1854), that he is not an "ex-Confederate," which certainly is something new in the South. He is a practical farmer by occupation, but was a student at Princeton and the University of Virginia, and studied law before he took to plowing.

In Kansas, observers say that Mr. Ingalls must be a very sanguine man if he continues to entertain hopes of re-election. At this distance it seems most probable that the numerous parties who are thirsting for his political blood will succeed in displacing him.

Of the Irish situation we have spoken elsewhere. It remains in the most complete confusion. Mr. Parnell has gone to Ireland, to enter upon an active campaign for the maintenance of his supremacy, and at the same time Mr. Healy and others of the majority leaders have hastened thither also. In Dublin, besides a tremendous uproar of "welcome" to Mr. Parnell there has been a violent contest over the possession of the *United Ireland* newspaper, which Mr. O'Brien has been conducting, but in which it is said Mr. Parnell owned a large majority of shares. The struggle for control has been at several times very like actual riot.

One condition, it seems to us, will in the end exercise a large influence on the situation. This is, simply, the influence of the Irish sympathizers and contributors in the United States. This country has been, in fact, the great supporter of the campaign which Mr. Parnell has carried on. But it will not contribute farther to his support,—no sums of importance, we mean. Already the committee in New York, of which Mr. Eugene Kelly is the treasurer, has sent him a civil but firm notice to this effect, and it is announced that of the large subscriptions made in Chicago upon the representations of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, and their companions, substantially the whole has been withheld, for the present, at least.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE essential and significant feature, in any review of financial and trade conditions, is the shipment of gold to this country from Europe. While there has been no export whatever, since the embarrassment of Baring Brothers and the semi-panic in London, there has now begun a strong movement of importation. On Saturday last the first order for gold was given, and on that day and Monday following the aggregate ordered is stated at \$1,500,000, while the orders on Tuesday, placed by half a dozen New York firms, amounted to \$1,725,000, and on Wednesday to \$1,750,000 more. This shows, therefore, an aggregate movement, in less than a week of five millions of dollars, and two steamers which sailed on Wednesday are understood to have nearly this amount on board.

The significance of this, of course, is not so much in the addition of this amount of money to the stock in this country, though this is valuable certainly, but in the evidence that the balance of trade is strongly in our favor. This is precisely as we pointed out three months ago it must be. The volume of our purchases abroad is diminished, (not absolutely, perhaps, but relatively to the general interchange of trade), while our own sales of cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions are bound to go forward. The result is that the settlement in gold is in our favor, and this in spite of the fact that embarrassed London holders of some of our best railroad securities have been sending them to us in large blocks. The statement is even made that the Bank of England feels strong enough at present to lose some gold, in order that trade balances may be better adjusted, and this is indicated by an extraordinary article in the *London Times* of Wednesday, urging liberal gold exports to relieve the conditions in New York, and saying that Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam should help. It can hardly be presumed that the *Times* gives this advice out of pure philanthropy, nor is it even reasonable to suppose that it regards the financial pressure here as threatening to the conditions of finance in Europe: the obviously natural explanation is that it is covering by these words of approval an outgo of specie which trade balances imperatively call for, and which the Bank of England finds it must submit to. It was apprehended that the Bank might raise its rate of interest at the weekly meeting of the Governors, on Thursday, but this was not done.

The stock markets remain depressed, and they will do so, except as the general confidence improves by observation of the facts of the situation. These remain encouraging, as they have been, notwithstanding the instances of business embarrassment, and, indeed, it is because of the generally favorable conditions that there has been no wholesale panic or long list of wholesale disasters. The danger continues, of course, of a spread of distrust, a hoarding of money, an impairment of credit, and a chill of business, making not merely "tight times," as we now have, but "hard times," to follow. But this danger is less acute because there is so much of intelligent comprehension of the intrinsic strength of the situation. People feel that there is no real need of a collapse of business, and that instead of any further depression of prices, the natural course of things in the near future is recovery.

#### THE IRISH IMBROGLIO.

IT is for Mr. Parnell to say whether the work of the Home Rule party shall be sacrificed to his personal necessities, or shall continue on the lines on which he did so much to effect the restoration of self-government to Ireland. It is not for him to say whether he is to continue at the head of the party. That is clearly impossible to him, however enthusiastic the support accorded to him by devoted followers within the party. It may take months, it may take a year to effect his deposition from that. But it will come sooner or later. The harm he is capable of doing is to hand over the party to its next leader irretrievably damaged in prestige and in spirit, so that all that has been accomplished since Mr. Parnell took his stand beside Mr. Biggar, and thus gave his adhesion to the policy of parliamentary obstruction, may have to be done over again. And for considerations which we must pronounce purely selfish and unworthy of a great popular leader, Mr. Parnell is following a course which cannot but lead to this.

Nothing is more patent than that the leader of the Irish people at this crisis must be a man who possesses the undivided confidence of the Nationalist party. Whatever Mr. Parnell's claims and his ability, it is not possible to claim this for him. He has forfeited this confidence by an offense which is especially heinous in the eyes of one of the chastest peoples of the civilized world. He has forfeited the confidence even of those whose clannish enthusiasm leads them to hurrah for his leadership as though nothing had happened. If these people were allowed to have their own way, in their moments of sober reflection they would curse those who gave it to them. A nation is too great to be sacrificed to any man or his reputation. Ireland has far too much at stake to be placed under the lead of a man whom its people cannot respect, and therefore cannot follow. This is not a question to be settled with mere regard to what he has been in the past. The important point is what he can do for his country in the future. He can demoralize and dispirit her; he can weaken her self-respect



and lower her moral tone. But he cannot animate her as an unstained leader might, and therefore he must step down and out.

A fortnight ago we should have said that the relations of the Home Rule party to the English Liberals furnished an equally imperative reason for his retirement. Then it was assumed on all hands that it was by that alliance that Ireland had acquired the prospect of obtaining some measure of self-government, and that it would be the height of folly to take any course which would alienate the elements which are strongest in that party, and which forced Sir Charles Dilke into retirement on evidence less clear of an offense not more gross. But Mr. Parnell has changed all that. If we may judge by the surface indications he means to throw Mr. Gladstone and his party overboard, and to look to the Tories for such legislation as will secure the contentment and prosperity of Ireland. We do not base this statement upon his supporting Mr. Balfour's Land-Purchase bill, as he was in some measure committed to that at the close of the last session, when he suggested certain amendments to it, which Mr. Balfour has incorporated into the measure. We infer it much more from the acrimonious tone of his manifesto with regard to Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. Morley, in which he undertakes to show that Ireland has very much less to expect from the Liberal leader than she has a right to ask; and also from the tone taken by the Tory press toward Mr. Parnell himself.

It would indeed be good fortune for the Tories if they could spring the impending general election on their rivals at a moment when they and the Home Rulers were at logger-heads, and when the influence of Mr. Parnell might be thrown against the Liberals in those constituencies in which the Irish vote is considerable. And this is exactly what may come out of Mr. Parnell's obstinate refusal to yield his place at the head of the Home Rule party. There is good reason to believe that England has been satisfied that Mr. Gladstone is right in his attempt to do justice to the Irish demands for self-government, and that the alliance of the Irish members with a great English party is an omen for peace such as has not been seen since the Union. But what if the English voter is told that Ireland rejects the olive-branch tendered by the "Grand Old Man," and that sooner than accept the offer of moderate Home Rule he proposes, it has entered into an alliance with the party of coercion and brutality? What would then become of the new light the English voter has obtained on Irish questions, and his desire to do the fair thing by Ireland, even to the extent of accepting the proposals he rejected in 1886? Nothing could be worse for the Irish cause than the moral and intellectual confusion introduced into the election by this shift of base. Then the enemies of Ireland would have some show of reason for the charge that it was useless to try to please the Irish, as they did not know their own minds.

We look to the firmness and patriotism of the other Home Rule leaders to prevent this. Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Healy have shown high courage thus far. Their perseverance may save Ireland from a grave peril.

#### "FRACTIONAL SILVER": A SUGGESTION.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

YOUR monthly reports, and those of your predecessors, for many months, indeed for some years, have reported that there was in the Treasury a large sum of money in the shape of "fractional silver." In your last statement, (for November, 1890), the amount of this is stated at 19½ millions of dollars. Formerly, and until within a few months, this, though reported as an asset of the Treasury, was described in the monthly reports as "unavailable for the reduction of the [public] debt"; recently, it has been described as "available for other purposes."

If this large sum were not "available" at all, manifestly it would not be money at all. Its practical purpose being use for payment, it would have no value if it could not be paid out. And, obviously, if it could not be paid out, and had therefore no

value, it would not be a proper asset of the Treasury, and therefore ought to be charged off the account.

Is it not a pertinent suggestion, therefore, Mr. Secretary, that in the money pinch which this country, (and all the countries with which we have intimate trade relations), is now experiencing, you have a capital opportunity for trying these nineteen millions, to see whether they are money, and whether they are properly to be regarded as a Treasury asset? It seems to THE AMERICAN that you may now test the matter most effectually. You have simply to offer this coined silver to the country, in some way,—to introduce it into the channels of circulation, and see if it will not move. The country is calling for more currency. You are beset for it upon all sides. Everybody sees the need of keeping in motion all the real money there is, and very many people want to create new forms of money, which conservative financiers tell us is not money at all. This is a good time, surely, to try your pile of fractional silver, and see what its value for use really is.

It is not, of course, legal tender. You cannot compel any one to receive it in payment for bonds. But will not the holders of bonds take it, if you offer them a little higher price, payable in this coinage? There is complaint, (alluded to in your annual report to Congress), of a scarcity of fractional coins. No doubt this exists, and very probably it will continue, for hoarding of hard money is doubtless one of the causes of the scarcity. It seems very likely, therefore, that bonds can be had in return for fractional silver, if a slightly higher rate be offered for them.

But if this be impracticable, or (for any reason) inadvisable, suppose you deposit these nineteen millions with the Government depositaries, in a dozen of the chief cities, taking in return such security as may be needful? Will not the banks be able to use this sort of money, *if it be money*, and so increase their strength in the present emergency? Of course, if it is not really money they cannot bank on it, in any way, but in that case it is quite time the United States ascertained the fact, so that it need not, month after month, continue to publish that it has this sum of money in its vaults.

THE AMERICAN.

#### THE READING TERMINAL.

THERE is now an apparent realization by the City Councils of the demand which is made on every public account for the granting of permission to the Reading Railroad Company to construct,—on its own ground,—an elevated way to 12th and Market streets. Of the manner in which this important public improvement has heretofore been baffled and frustrated it is unnecessary to speak. For two years its construction has been delayed, and the loss to the railroad, the loss to the traveling public, and the loss to the city of Philadelphia, has reached a sum which, if justly capitalized, would be astounding. The present depression of the Reading Company's credit, with the low prices quoted for its stock and even its general mortgage bonds, is in no small degree due to the inconvenience and difficulty under which the road labors for want of a proper terminal. Had Councils acted with reasonable fairness in this matter when it was proposed, we believe that the financial troubles which have disturbed Philadelphia locally might have been, in a large degree, if not altogether, averted.

The delay having been at once so unjust and so injurious, the signs of a return to sanity on the part of the City Councils are gratifying indeed. The new ordinance authorizing the construction of the elevated way was introduced into Council last week, and was referred, not to the Committee on Railroads, but to the Law Committee. This was done with the definite purpose of keeping the measure out of the clutches of the chairman of the former committee, Mr. Hammett, whose ability to embarrass and obstruct the measure was well known; and justifying this foresight, the Law Committee, at a session on Monday, promptly considered the ordinance, and ordered it to be reported with a favorable recommendation.

It will be surprising, however, if there should be in Council so smooth and rapid a movement of the measure as this preliminary step indicates. There are many ways of obstruction. One of these is the perennial suggestion of an underground system. Nobody has the remotest idea of really building a railway underground in Philadelphia. No capitalist can be found who would put his money in it. No railroad wants to build it,—not the Reading, for it has no money for such a purpose; nor the Pennsylvania, which has no use for such a road. If the engineering difficulties are not insuperable, the financial difficulties undoubtedly are. But all the same, the talk of an underground road will be revived, no doubt, or the attempt will be made to revive it, solely in order to distract public attention from the practical and practicable plans which the Reading is proposing. And what other methods of obstruction will be employed may be judged from the experience of the ordinances which preceded this. Some proposed too much, some too little. Some would not accomplish anything,—according to the fault-finders; and some would not accomplish everything. By picking at their details, exaggerating their defects, and belittling the advantages they offered, the end was reached of preventing their passage.

It will prove that Councils have lifted themselves out of this rut, if they lay hold of the present ordinance fairly and earnestly. The Company asks no extraordinary grant of privilege. It desires simply to bridge a few streets. The elevated structure, except at the street crossings, is to be placed on its own purchased ground. The return to the city for this concession will be found abundantly in the single item of serving the public convenience, facilitating travel, and making it more easy for visitors to reach the heart of the city. This one thing,—the public accommodation,—is enough. But the public improvement by the erection of new and handsome buildings, the impetus to business by the expenditure of large sums for construction, the increase of public safety by the abolition of grade crossings,—these are advantages gained which make the case so strong as to be overwhelming to any unprejudiced mind.

#### ROBERT KOCH.<sup>1</sup>

**B**EFORE the great discovery which for the past few weeks has held the two worlds in suspense, Robert Koch was already celebrated in Germany, but he had not yet acquired universal renown. Outside of his country the crowd ignored his existence; the savants alone knew his work. At present the civilized universe has its eyes fixed upon him, and if, as it is permitted to hope, the experiments now making at Berlin stand the test of time, the former humble physician of Langenhagen will leave behind one of the greatest names of this century.

The intrepid hunter of bacteria, who appears to have found the means of overcoming tuberculosis, or at least of stopping it in its early stages, was born at Clausthal, in the Harz mountains, on December 11, 1843. He is, therefore, not quite forty-seven years old; for a savant this is youth and almost adolescence. At first sight, nothing in his face, bearing, or manner indicates that he is a professional savant. His features are regular, his beard is carefully trimmed, and he still has a respectable quantity of hair. His high forehead and square temples denote a powerful intellectual expanse but the head, which, at its top, betrays a tendency to speculation, and revery has in its lower part a singularly practical expression; the chin and lips seem to belong much less to a man who works in his laboratory than to a man of action and will. If the somewhat short nose did not hold spectacles there could be no doubt that we were in the presence of a professor of the Berlin University.

Dr. Koch's beginnings were very modest. After having taken his degrees at the Göttingen University, and finished his medical studies at the Hamburg hospital, he settled down in a Hanoverian village. What a trial it must be for a man of talent to be a country doctor? How did the necessitous physician of Langenhagen, obliged to spend his days in going long distances to make poorly-paid visits, find the time to undertake an obstinate war against microbes? What marvels of tenacity and economy were necessary to procure the costly apparatus required for discovering the bacteria? Add to this the charges of a growing family and the posses-

sion of a very small patrimony! Robert Koch's father was a government clerk in the mining administration, and although this position is a highly honorable one it does not enable its holder to amass a fortune for his children. The revolts of this talented man, condemned to waste in an obscure and ungrateful task the time which seemed to him lost for science, are shown by his frequent changes of residence. He gave up his patients at Langenhagen and went to Rackwitz, in the province of Posen, and a few years later we find him at Wollstein, with the title of *physicus*, a designation given in Germany to doctors in the sanitary service.

Robert Koch probably does not regret the severe trials of his early years. If the laboratory work has not stifled in him the therapeutical instinct, if he has never lost sight of the useful consequences that he could derive from his discoveries for curing the maladies of which he sought the origins in the living dust of the infinitesimal world, if, in a word, he is a grand savant and a great doctor, he owes this rare privilege to his former occupations of rural practitioner and *physicus*, which have exercised a decisive influence upon the tendency of his mind. It may be that the remedy against tuberculosis, the secret of which is so well kept, is not as efficacious as is claimed; these deceptions are sometimes reserved for panaceas announced with too much noise. But even were Koch to lose this battle or only half win it, his scientific baggage would remain enormous all the same.

Koch is the Pasteur of Germany, a younger Koch who has largely used the discoveries of his illustrious elder. He has also profited by the works of Davaine, who was the first to announce the presence of a bacillus in the blood of persons attacked with splenic fever; by those of Villemin, who has proved that tuberculosis can be transmitted from animals to men; by those of Weigert and Ehrlich, who had the ingenious idea of coloring the microbes; by those of Barry, Pouchet, Ferdinand Cohn, Klebs, and finally Hallier, a modest savant who has not, perhaps, had his legitimate share of renown. But why need we seek what Robert Koch owes to his predecessors? Is not science a collective work, and had not the man who has found the bacilli of tuberculosis and cholera a right to use the common patrimony when he was to so largely extend its limits for the benefit of those who come after him? The Langenhagen physician has the honor of carrying to the highest degree of perfection the methods employed by modern medicine for warring upon bacteria. There is no more marvelous spectacle than this struggle engaged between man's genius and his implacable adversaries, whose mysterious power spreads a mortal poison.

About one-seventh of the human kind is carried off by tuberculosis. One of these infinitely small parasites, whose existence was surmised by a miracle of divination, was suspected of being the unique cause of the scourge. How could the enemy be taken hand to hand? How see the invisible and seize the indiscernible? At first it seemed as though the microscope increased instead of lessened the difficulties. How, in fact, would it be possible to recognize the redoubtable bacillus among the legion of microbes that swarm in the human organism? A savant gathered the expectoration of a consumptive, then he plunged it in an alcoholic solution of methylene, which colored it blue. Vesuvine dissolved in water has the property of eliminating a methylene blue. Submitted to the action of the vesuvine, the liquid, as well as the organic matters and the bacteria of every nature that it holds in suspension, becomes brown, while the bacillus of the tuberculosis remains blue. It is by this characteristic sign that it is distinguished, and from the moment when it has been given a uniform, so to speak, it is possible to watch its conduct. It suffices, in fact, to be accustomed to the use of the microscope to be able to follow the movements of the little blue rods that stand out in relief on a brown ground.

The next step was to tame the captive and make him docile to various experiments. In order to operate with sureness it was indispensable to separate him from his companions, whose presence would compromise the best combined researches. This explains the precautions taken to obtain in the bouillon, in the gelatine, or in the serum of the blood cultures in a state of perfect purity where the bacillus could multiply itself without mingling with other bacilli. Koch appears to have preferred the substances which are at once half solid and transparent, where the microbe can live and multiply under the eye of the observer without confounding itself with the neighboring colonies. As soon as a complete isolation was obtained the experiments began. If a bacillus gathered in the expectorations of a consumptive was introduced by vaccination into the organism of a guinea pig and this animal became consumptive in his turn, the demonstration was made and the bacillus found.

It is already much to know the enemy, to study his manners, habits, and conditions of existence; but while all this is interesting for the laboratory workers it would render scarcely any practical service in the healing art if the means were not discovered of de-

<sup>1</sup>We have thought it interesting to show, by the translation of this article from one of the leading French journals, how Dr. Koch's recent discovery is received in France where the disciples and coworkers of M. Pasteur have also been studying the same redoubtable problem.



stroying the terrible parasite ambushed in the recesses of the human organism. Chemical resources are not wanting for imprisoning a bacillus enclosed in a bottle, but when it is a question of killing him in his own house, in the flesh or lungs of man, the power of this minute parasite defies the weapons of science. Koch himself appears to have renounced the idea of exterminating the bacillus of tuberculosis. Instead of attacking it in front he tries to cut off its supplies by acting upon the diseased tissues. It is to be noticed, in fact, that the remedy invented by the distinguished savant works only upon the tissues and allows the bacillus to live. The formula of the mysterious brown liquor which serves for the experiments at Berlin is still unknown; it is supposed to contain a composition of gold, which would be, perhaps, the first service that this much-abused metal has rendered to humanity. In spite of whatever disappointments may occur, it would be childish to deny the importance of the first results obtained by the new method. The communication made by Dr. Koch in the *Berlin Medical Gazette* resembles a bulletin of victory conscientiously written with an undeniable scientific probity, without declamation, emphasis, or desire of mere advertising, and leaves but little doubt about the immense progress that has been accomplished in the art of curing consumption.

It would be unjust to separate the man from the savant. We cannot too highly admire the courage of a doctor making upon himself the experiment of a new remedy whose effects might be mortal. Dr. Koch had sufficiently studied the poisons he used to know that a dose inoffensive for a rabbit or a guinea-pig might kill a man. This heroism ought not to surprise us on the part of a savant who had already given proofs of courage. On the return from a long and perilous voyage, where Koch had gone even to the mouth of the Ganges to hunt out the cholera and had, by dint of dissecting the bodies of the victims of the epidemic, found the famous comma bacillus which has given rise to so much controversy, William I. received him in private audience. After having listened to a brief summary of the works of the international commission, the old Emperor gave Dr. Koch the Order of Merit, with authorization to attach his cross with the ribbon reserved for soldiers. The illustrious savant has, after all, no reason to complain of the indifference or ingratitude of his countrymen. Scarcely had the *physicus* of Wollstein published his work on infectious maladies resulting from wounds, than he was called to the Sanitary Institute of Berlin. Some years later, on the return from his journey to Egypt, he was the most popular man in Germany. Our Eastern neighbors wished to have their Pasteur, and the reiterated protests of the Bavarian professor Pettenkofer and his school against the comma bacillus were not able to prevent the Reichstag from voting thanks and a national recompense to the men who had exposed their lives on the shores of the Nile and in India to find the means of protecting Europe against the periodical invasions of the cholera.

We must not forget, however, that a lively emotion was manifested among the high German scientists in 1885, when it was proposed to give an important chair to a former country doctor scarcely forty-two years old. The secret anger of the professional savants was shown in the debates that took place in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies; but Herr von Gossler, Minister of Worship, did not fear to discuss the question, and Dr. Koch was named professor at the Berlin University. Now the enthusiasm of Germany for its national savant is unbounded, and France would show bad grace in contesting or diminishing a glory without stain of blood and which rests upon striking and indisputable claims. It matters little whether the inventor of the remedy against tuberculosis was born in the Harz mountains instead of seeing the light on the western slope of the Vosges or of the Alps. We have not the right to question a man on his nationality when he has rendered such service to humanity.

#### THE STATE TREASURY'S DEPOSITS.

RECENT events have called up sharply the conduct of the State Treasury. The subject has been more than once discussed in the columns of *THE AMERICAN*, and the lesson which is now newly enforced,—the want of safety for the deposits of the State funds,—has been one of the facts in the situation which we have pointed out. At present there are two private bankers suspended who had deposits of State funds, and it appears likely that there must be a serious loss, which the State Treasurer or his sureties will have to make good. Nor is this a new experience: when General S. M. Baily was Treasurer, (1882-84), the failure of a private banker in the oil regions who had a considerable deposit of State funds caused a loss which was understood to financially ruin General Baily. He resisted payment in the courts, but they held him responsible.

As a matter of fact the State Treasurer and his sureties must be responsible under the present system. The Treasurer is the

eustodian of the funds. He deposits them where he sees fit. The State gives him no instructions where he shall place them, and takes no responsibility for the business. The Treasurer therefore makes up his list: he assigns his favors to his official, his personal, or his political friends, and wherever he places the money it is his affair and not that of the Commonwealth.

The viciousness of the system consists, not in the fact that the funds are placed in bank, instead of being hoarded in the State's vaults, for this is simple common sense, but in other features. In the first place the State's cash balances are altogether too large. It has been charged that they have been at times artificially increased, in order that the sums available for deposit in the banks may be increased also, and the political influence of the Treasury may thus be enlarged. Even if this be false, what we have said is still the fact; that the amount of cash in the State Treasury, taking the average balance of the past ten years, has been much in excess of any real need, thus increasing the risk of loss, and making the Treasury more available as a dangerous political instrument. Here is one place where Reform should begin. The large sums carried for which there is no present use should be invested in some way, and the balances on deposit should be diminished.

And in the second place there should be reform in the deposit system. The State should assume some share of control of the subject. It should direct generally, if not minutely, how and where the funds shall be kept. And as to this we suggest, as we have suggested in regard to the balances of the United States, that the safest and the best depositories would be the Clearing-House Associations. There are such associations in the chief cities, and deposits with them would adequately serve every legitimate purpose, including that of keeping the money in contact with the currents of business. It is not necessary, as it is also not safe, to strew the funds up and down through the State, in scores of places large and small.

#### THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.

IT testifies conclusively to the vigor of American business enterprise, to the fullness of American scholarship, and to the advancement in American taste and skill, when a work of such magnitude and such merit in all its details as "The Century Dictionary" can be boldly undertaken and unfalteringly carried forward. For the work is monumental: it marks an epoch in book-making. A work in six volumes, costing in the least expensive binding sixty dollars, containing 225,000 words, explained and described in 7,000 quarto pages of compact printing, and illustrated by 8,000 engravings,—this is a giant in lexicography.

But in fact the Dictionary is what its sub-title expresses: "An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language." The old idea of a word-book has been far exceeded. The dictionary of former times simply gave the meaning, the spelling, and the pronunciation of a number, greater or less, of the words which are in common use: this one gives not merely the meaning and other qualities of the words themselves, but goes on to describe to us the things for which the words stand. This is an encyclopedic ground, and the makers of the book appreciate the fact. They claim that they have not neglected the first and essential work of dealing with the words as language signs, while at the same time they have gone farther and added a mass of information which vastly increases the usefulness and convenience of the book.

That the dictionary proper is well made receives strong assurance at the outset in the fact that the editor-in-chief is Professor W. D. Whitney of Yale, confessedly one of the first of American philologists. A lexicon prepared under his direction necessarily establishes a high claim upon public attention. In the enormous growth of the vocabulary of our ordinary use, compelled by the enormous increase of things and concepts to which words must be applied, no American scholar is more competent than he to keep pace intelligently and to bring the mass into a consistent order. The "Century" has taken the language as it exists, dealing with many thousand words which previously were not dealt with at all, but while it has thus performed the function of recognition, it has not neglected the duty of classification and correction. The result in the volumes before us is one of complete order and sound system.

It is quite true, undoubtedly, that the excursion into the field of the encyclopedia is fully warranted by the increased convenience to scholars and literary workers. The long article of the encyclopedia is needful for its own purpose, and no dictionary, unless expanded beyond the limit where that name can be applied at all, can supply the place of the extended and thorough study of any subject which such an essay or treatise presents. But even the

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY. An Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language. Prepared under the superintendence of William Dwight Whitney, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University. In six volumes. Published by the Century Co., New York. (Philadelphia: Chas. H. Davis, 1013 Arch street.)

longest article may fail to present all the details of its subject, and especially it may enclose them so completely in its elaborate folds that they cannot readily be found. Opening this dictionary at almost any page, there will be found words which in combination with some other word have a special and important significance. Take the word *electric* for example. Either to spell it or to pronounce it no one needs a book, and even the definition of it is not very obscure to the ordinary mind. But the word *electric* in combination has now almost a multitude of uses, and the orderly listing of these, with concise explanations and good illustrations, is a convenience not easily over-valued. The electrical engineer will need his own technical works, and the student of electrical science must have something more elaborate than this, but the demands of an intelligent reader, desiring to be well informed as to the essential facts of electric discovery and application, will be met here promptly and plainly. On the same plan a long list of combinations, terms, and phrases which are in common use, but which the ordinary narrow dictionary does not include in its view, are here explained and defined. Under *bark* we have defined sundry sorts of bark: Angostura bark, Cascarilla bark, Georgia bark; under *Methodist* we have enrolled a score of religious bodies in this and other countries who use the name or are so related to it as to deserve mention in connection with it, brief explanations being added of their distinguishing views; under *equation* we have a technical synopsis which describes to us a hundred forms of the use of the word in mathematics or physics; under *day* we have a long list of the sorts of days which are part of our common acquaintance,—arbor day, ascension day, break of day, civil day, day by day, day of doom, day of grace, day in court, day's journey, day's work, good day, order of the day, rainy day, red-letter day, and so on to the end. These are but examples: one may open the Dictionary at random and find words whose adequate treatment demands this method and this degree of extension.

Issued in parts and also in separate volumes, the "Century Dictionary" has had the one very notable merit of prompt and sufficiently rapid appearance. The financial convenience of subscribers has been served on the one hand by the accommodation of separate and not heavy payments for the work, while on the other hand their convenience of use has been met by the punctual issue. We have now the fourth volume, while the first was only delivered to subscribers in October, 1889, and of the remaining two it is promised that they will appear in 1891,—the first early in the year and the other probably by summer. So prompt a completion of so great a work, divided into six volumes and twenty-four parts, is a very unusual circumstance, indeed, and especially remarkable when the promptitude has not been obtained at the expense of either mechanical or scholarly perfectness.

We proceed in volume four to the end of the letter *P*, and it is curious to note how important this letter and the three which precede it are. These four, *M*, *N*, *O*, *P*, occupy the whole volume, covering 1,323 pages and carrying nearly 1,500 illustrations. *P* alone has 660 pages devoted to it, and begins no less than 20,000 words and 7,000 special phrases. The defining of these required no less than 30,000 definitions, and their adequate illustration, on the general plan of the Dictionary, over 800 pictures. *P* is the first letter of a large group of Greek words which have been heavily drawn upon in the formation of technical and scientific words and phrases in our own language, and this serves to explain its importance. But some of its simplest words require elaborate treatment, also. The word *put* occupies seven columns, and its treatment includes 17 definitions and 169 special phrases, exemplified by 190 quotations; while the word *pass* has 72 definitions, 30 phrases, and 127 quotations. The word *make*, however, goes beyond these figures, with 83 definitions, 159 phrases, and 126 quotations.

We have not undertaken, in this notice, to deal with the principles and rules of the Dictionary's spelling or pronunciation. Upon either of these points questions as to "the best usage" arise continually, and will arise forever, while in a country like ours there will be,—as to pronunciation, at least,—a measure of variation induced by locality, by nationality, by habit of mind, and other influences. In the main our language is unified, and the accomplished editors of the present great work form an admirably competent authority to deal with its unity. They have treated the subject at all points in a catholic manner, adhering, of course, to what they regard as the best usage, but admitting also that which has other authority, though not the best. They prefer to spell *honor* without the needless *u*, but they admit the use of *honour* if any one insists upon that. They pronounce either with the *e* long, but they allow you to say *i*-ther if you insist. We do not propose to enter here into the merits of these and the hundreds of like distinctions. It seems to us that the plan of the work in regard to spelling and pronouncing is beyond any but captious criticism. The literary purist and the verbal controversialist may need other hand-books,—each a different one, doubtless,—but the

mass of readers and students will find every possible need supplied in the wealth of etymological research and illustration which is afforded in these handsome pages.

Handsome pages, we say, for they are such. It is a special good fortune for a work like this to have the fine sense of Mr. De Vinne to order the arrangement, and the combinations of its typography. It reflects upon no one to say that he is a master of the printer's art, and that he very seldom fails to make his printed page at once attractive to the eye and easy of comprehension to the mind. To him the types, the leads, the rules, the spacings,—all the technique of the typographic method,—are means to be employed as the painter uses his colors, or the orator his phrases and his elocution.

#### MR. HAYNE'S TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY LANIER.

Poem for the Unveiling of the Bust of Sidney Lanier, at Macon, Ga., Oct. 17, 1890.  
(From a revision furnished THE AMERICAN by the Author.)

UNVEIL the noble brow, the deep-souled eyes  
Wherein melodious unities  
Of Music and of Poetry were born.  
For undeterred by Care's half sluggish thorn,  
Barbed oft with suffering, he bravely brought  
To Song's full bloom his lyric buds of thought.  
Here love and homage shall, alike, proclaim  
The undying whiteness of our poet's fame;  
Wed to the marble, yet exempt from cold,  
As winter clouds blessed by the sun's warm gold.

And now I hear,  
Far off, yet clear,  
Two voices that are one,—  
For, drawing close to Music's feet,  
'Tis thus her Lyric sister sweet,  
Sings of their cherished son:

Strong-winged and free each mood of me  
Thrilled through his heart and brain;  
His soul was lit by lights that flit  
Across the waving grain!  
The marshes drear, he made a prayer  
With words whose wondrous flight  
Bore thoughts that reached through rhythmic speech  
To sunlands out of sight!

He let no seed, from Doubt's dark weed,  
Fall in the holy shrine  
Where Song was bred by Music led,  
To beckoning heights divine!  
And seldom mute, his silver flute  
Invoked, with matchless art,  
Each wave of sound, by Silence bound,  
Within her vestal heart!

Death's Arctic fear,—"a cordial rare"  
To his enraptured dream,—  
Came from the blue, his spirit knew  
Of Love and Faith supreme!  
His "Sunrise" song, with rapture strong,  
Rose like a lark in light;  
Who feels the sway of sovereign Day  
Reign o'er the mists of Night!

He loved the flow of winds that blow  
To "odor-currents" set;  
The gem-like hue of fleeting dew,  
Frail rose and violet;  
The soul in trees, whose litanies  
His reverent spirit heard,—  
The corn-blades rife with vernal life,  
The rune of bee or bird!

Strong-winged and free, each mood of me  
Thrilled through his heart and brain;  
His soul was lit by lights that flit  
Across the waving grain!  
The marshes drear, he made a prayer  
With words whose wondrous flight  
Bore thoughts that reach through rhythmic speech  
To sunlands out of sight!

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.



## WEEKLY NOTES.

THOSE who appreciate high-class music will have an opportunity for gratification this (Saturday) afternoon, when the Adamowski Quartette will give the second of its subscription concerts at Hazeltine's Galleries. The programme includes Beethoven's Quartette in G major, op: 18, No 2; a minuet by Baccherini, and three movements from the quartette in G minor, op: 14, of Volkmann. There will also be vocal selections rendered by Mrs. Nikisch. This is a rarely excellent programme.

This evening Mr. Jarvis will give his second soirée at the Academy of the Fine Arts, the selections including tenor songs and piano numbers, besides Gade's Sonata in B flat for violin and piano, and Schubert's trio in E flat for violoncello and piano. Truly, here is a feast of good things for music lovers; and it will be agreeable to the virtuosos to note that it is becoming possible to give classical concerts without diluting the programmes with what has heretofore been known as "popular music."

A FURTHER acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal convinces us of the justice of the estimate of their powers long ago made in this column. As actors they rarely rise above mediocrity, but as a gentleman and lady of a delightful personality, which they carry with them upon the stage, they command our attention and win our regard. Where an actor rises to eminence it is possible to entirely dissociate the artist from the man, but such a process becomes difficult in a case such as that of the Kendals, wherein social considerations are so pleasantly mixed with professional merit, to the confusion of critical judgment.

For "The Squire," it may be said that it is not at all a bad piece of work and that it is fairly well acted, but it is essentially English in local coloring and allusion, and a better selection might well have been made, with a view to bringing out the undoubted power of domestic pathos which Mrs. Kendal possesses. Mr. Kendal plays *Lieutenant Thorndyke* intelligently, which is perhaps about all that the part demands.

At the Arch Street Theatre, high comedy holds high carnival in "The Rivals," than which we need ask for nothing finer. It will be many a day ere play goers will witness any more perfect work than that of the Jefferson-Florence-Drew combination in this revival.

Miss Wainwright's presentation of "Twelfth Night" at the Park Theatre deserves mention as a careful and conscientious effort. Her *Viola*, while not bearing the comparison of some of the more famous of recent exponents, is in every way creditable.

THE sermon of Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, wherein he enters with some minuteness of analysis upon the proper relation of the Church to the Theatre, is, if correctly reported, one of the most notable deliverances recently made, and sustains Dr. Bacon's reputation for individuality and independence.

He holds that, in view of the changes which have taken place in the Theatre, it is wholly bigoted and inconsistent for the Church to maintain its former attitude of indiscriminate condemnation. At the same time, he demands that all indecent suggestiveness and all that sensationalism which borders upon vice, shall be rigorously frowned upon and driven out of a profession whose practice is capable of becoming a great factor in education and a powerful aid to the moral elevation of mankind.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## "FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS."

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

I WAS much pleased in reading the article with the above heading, by Mr. Atkinson, as showing a progress of thought in the right direction. I hope that Mr. Atkinson will now be led to inquire, whether the adoption of gold, or even gold and silver together, as the only legal tender, does not necessarily cause the occurrence of frequent monetary convulsions—just as the basing of a pyramid upon its apex necessarily produces an unstable edifice, liable to totter and fall at any moment.

Before the war we had a large number of banks, each issuing its notes "payable in gold or silver on demand," and with not enough gold and silver in the country to meet one-tenth of any general demand for coin. Thomas Carlyle said, "The end of every lie is bankruptcy." And so, whenever the banks were called upon to perform their promises, they regularly "suspended specie payments." Every few years there was a "money crisis," and every nine or ten a great "financial convulsion."

The distressing business failures of those years were to a large extent the simple results of an unwise banking system. The Civil War brought us the legal tender greenback,—one of the greatest

boons ever conferred or forced upon the country,—which our "great financiers" did not and do not now appreciate, partly from stupidity, but mainly from selfishness. Neither have the English and other European "financiers" seen the folly of relying upon the insufficient stores of gold and silver. Hence the recent "monetary convulsions" in England. The financial pyramid totters on its apex,—owing to a little gust of bad weather. Under our old banking system, we should have been affected by this gust to the extent of half our banks breaking, and half of our business men, too. But our financial edifice now is still based really upon the "greenback," which is a "legal tender" in itself. Fortunately we never retraced our steps to the old "gold and silver" folly. I remember that Secretary Sherman said, "he thought it was wisest not to do so." Sensible Mr. Sherman!

The recent carting of gold from Paris and St. Petersburg to London was a relic of barbaric financiering worthy of the dark ages. The idea that there is any "intrinsic" value in gold and silver, superior to the value of other things, or even equal to the "intrinsic" value of iron and paper, is a stupidity which Benjamin Franklin exposed and refuted over a century ago. The value of gold especially, is almost entirely "artificial," like that of the diamond or the ruby, or any other "precious stone."

There is no better "legal tender" for this country than the United States note, based upon the wealth of the nation, and redeemable in gold, silver, copper, iron, wheat, corn, and all the other articles it will purchase. And to contract the "legal tenders" to the volume of gold, or gold and silver combined, is simply to make a tool with which financial schemers may divert the wealth of the country into their own pockets.

As to the notes payable "in silver dollars," and the hoarding up of a large amount of silver, coined or uncoined, to redeem them with, it is simply asinine. I do not wonder that the farmers say: "Store up our wheat and corn and cotton, too, and issue notes based on them." And why should not the copper and iron men be equally favored?

And as England,—that great and wretched Midas,—seems to want gold so much, why let her have the whole amount there is at Washington. With our legal tender notes, it is entirely useless to us, if we did but know it. It is not necessary in the least to maintain the value of the notes. That can be done, as every one of the political economists admits, simply by regulating the amount issued. The value of legal-tender notes, as of gold, silver, iron, coal, and everything else, is regulated simply by what Mr. John Stuart Mill calls "the equation of demand and supply." I do not think that any one nowadays, who is really well-read in political economy will deny this,—much less any one who has studied that science earnestly.

There is, however, a great deal of talk about "the dismal science," by persons who evidently have never read an authoritative work upon the subject; and points are insisted upon, which, years ago, were given up by sound thinkers as untenable.

HENRY PETERSON.

Germantown, Philadelphia.

## REVIEWS.

THE IMPREGNABLE ROCK OF HOLY SCRIPTURE. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P. Revised and Enlarged from "The Sunday-School Times." Pp. 358. With Portrait. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles.

THESE papers by Mr. Gladstone have attracted very general attention on both sides of the Atlantic, and that especially among those who would have cared little for them if they had borne the name of an eminent theologian, however able and liberal in his views. There is an instinctive wish to know what eminent men, to whom theology is not a profession, think of that greatest of our current controversies, which seems to touch the foundations of Christian belief. And there is no living man whose opinion has stronger claims on our attention than has Mr. Gladstone's. He is a man who has exhibited a marked loyalty to the truth, in turning his back upon opinions he had once held and defended. That the author of "Church and State" should become the disseminator of the Church of Ireland, proves how open-minded he is. He has occupied the leisure of his life very largely in historical studies, which run parallel to Biblical criticism. And his sagacity as a defender of the Homeric story at a time when he stood almost alone in believing the wondrous tale of Troy, has been remarkably vindicated by archaeological discoveries which have changed completely the attitude of modern scholarship toward those great epics. He comes to the Bible with a training in another field, which well qualifies him to have and to express an opinion.

He takes it up as he would any other book. In that attitude he is in agreement with the negative critics. But he is obliged at the outset to recall a series of facts, which they would have re-

membered in the case of any other book, but seemed to forget in this case. These are the unique place the Bible occupies and has occupied in the spiritual history of the highest part of the race, and the extraordinary influence it has had over the finest minds. It surely is for criticism, if criticism be worth anything, to give us a theory of the Bible which explains all this, and not to spend its energies in showing why facts should not be so which are and will continue to be true.

Again, in dealing with any other book, he expects an evidence of scientific method in the consistency and solidity of the opinions advanced. But he fails to find this in the critics. They do not agree with each other. Each of them at different stages contradicts himself. The one common bond seems to be the purpose to bring the Bible books down to as late a date as possible, and thus discredit them as historical records. And this is carried so far as to make it impossible to account for the development of the Hebrew language through its three stages, of which the first is found in the Old Testament books generally, the second in Ezra and some later books, and the third is as old as the Book of Ecclesiasticus, which probably was written by Ben-Sira in the fourth century before Christ.

The inerrancy of the Bible as it stands is no part of Mr. Gladstone's contention. He is not concerned as to the historical trustworthiness of Chronicles, or the unity of Isaiah, or any other of the problems in which sober criticism finds reason for doubt. He finds nothing in these disputes to affect any one's faith. He is concerned to discover that the working-classes of his country men, reversing the conditions of Christ's own times, are alienated from the Bible by the notion that scientific and literary criticism has discredited its accuracy, its authenticity, and its moral teachings. And to show them and others that this supposition is unfounded is the purpose of these papers.

He begins with the Story of the Creation, and asks how could a story in such general harmony with the origination which modern science discloses, have originated? He compares it with the guesses of the early Greek philosophers in this respect. And he justifies a Divine disclosure of the fact and method of the world's creation from the need of such knowledge to keep men from atheism and idolatry. He rejects the supposition that it is a poetic vision, because of its abundance of details; and he concedes that it is not a scientific statement, as science had no existence in that stage of history. We observe that he rests his argument as regards details largely on the statements of men of science on our side of the ocean, such as Dana, Dawson, and Smith.

In the same spirit he takes up the outline of the Old Testament history, defending the Eden story of the fall of man, the Deluge, the call of Abraham, the destruction of the Canaanites, and other points especially assailed.

The next chapter is on the Psalms, and begins by quoting a saying of John Bright's, that he would be content to stake on the Book of Psalms, as it stands, the great question whether there is or is not a Divine Revelation. Its contrast to the other religious documents of antiquity, and its evidence of a personal relation of men to God, furnished this proof. The chapter which follows deals with the Wellhausen theory of the origin of the Mosaic legislation, and casts on the problem the side-light which his experience as a legislator furnishes. Then comes a chapter on the recent corroborations of the Bible story from the cuneiform inscriptions and other sources. And the book ends with a "Conclusion," in which Mr. Gladstone pays his respects to Prof. Huxley, and discusses the present drift of English opinion and the absence of the judicial temper in the discussion of these questions.

The promptness with which the articles have been reprinted is shown by the *fac-simile* letter prefixed, which bears the date Nov. 5, 1890, which accompanied the revised "copy." The book is well and clearly printed, and very free from misprints.

T.

**IN THE VALLEY.** By Harold Frederic. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Like all other of Mr. Frederic's literary work, this is very well done. It misses by only a little being a high-class historical romance. The story concerns events of the Mohawk Valley, in the twenty years preceding the Revolution, and reaches its climax with that picturesque battle, at Oriskany, in 1777, when the German farmer, Herkimer, with his undisciplined rustic bands, stayed the march of the Loyalists and Indians under St. Leger and Sir John Johnson, and so, preventing them from joining the main British army on the Hudson, disconcerted the whole plan of Burgoyne, and made the beginning of the end in that momentous campaign. One of the best pieces of description in the book is that of the battle, told graphically, but quite simply, by the hero of the story. The incidents as he relates them follow closely the historic account, as the local historians have made it up, and Mr. Frederic gives, indeed, the clue to his whole work when he dedi-

cates the book to the memory of Horatio Seymour, who was one of the most able and most diligent of the company who have made the Mohawk Valley the subject of their study.

Aside from its historical character, the novel is marked in at least three ways, as to its art. It is given in the first person, and has a good—perhaps we should say a very good,—*vraisemblance*. Not quite equal to Stevenson's "Master of Ballantrae,"—which one cannot help thinking had an influence over this tale,—it still imparts to us very strongly the impression that we are living in the midst of the pioneer conditions of the middle of the eighteenth century, in the interior of New York, leveling the forests, watching the Indians, and dreading the forays of the Canadian French. Again, the novel has some sharply drawn characters: Major Stewart and Enoch Wade, the scout, are examples. The hero and narrator, Douw Mauverensen, himself makes a very good figure, but Daisy, the heroine, strikes us as much less a real person: her first husband, (for she marries Douw finally), the evil genius of the story, Philip Cross, is very well drawn as a villain, but on familiar lines. And besides these two particulars, the *vraisemblance* and the character-drawing, there is one more thing notable in the story,—its ethical quality. All the way through the hero impresses us as a man at once sincere, earnest, and conscientious, and at the last when he spares his enemy's life, and helps to carry him off the field at Oriskany, there is a Christian touch to the picture which is both impressive and original. Possibly, the art is less successful at this very point: it might have been more natural for the fierce and bitter feud to have ended on the battle-ground with the death of Philip. Enoch Wade, with his native passions as savage as the wild wolf's, seems more fitting to the time and circumstances than the merciful and tender-hearted Douw.

We cannot doubt that Mr. Frederic's novel will be adopted into the list of those which will be preserved as picturing the history of our American life. Mr. Pyle's spirited pictures add much to its attractiveness.

**THE MINOR PROPHETS.** By Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D. [Men of the Bible: Vol. VIII.] Pp. viii and 245. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Canon Farrar is not the writer we should have selected to deal with the minor prophets within the space of a single volume. He shows such a gift of expansion in his larger works, sometimes making five pages out of a dozen words of the text before him, that we should have feared to give him twelve distinct authors to handle in one book. But he has done much better than we should have expected. He has not aimed much at new and original views of Hebrew prophecy and its literature, as that is well threshed straw except for a writer who has such insight of genius as Stanley and Maurice had. He has followed the authorities pretty generally, but with a leaning to the conservative view of things. Yet at times he makes large concessions to the newer criticisms. Following Jewish tradition, he refuses Daniel a place among the prophets, and he places the Book of Jonah alongside that of Daniel. He finds in it neither a prophecy nor a history of a prophecy, but an apologue, whose purpose was to antagonise the national exclusiveness, which would have Jehovah to be the god of one land and one people. He divides the Book of Isaiah between two prophets, of whom the second (chapters XL.-LXVI.) wrote after the Captivity; and he cuts Zechariah into portions, which have separate authors, Chapters IX.-XII. being the work of a prophet earlier in date than Zechariah, while Chapters XII. to XIV. are the work of yet another hand.

Especially he departs from the traditional view that a prophet is a predictor of the future, showing that not prediction but the revelation of the will of God to men was his proper work. And without pronouncing against the ultimate interpretation of many passages as Messianic, he dwells upon their first and historic sense, in which their authors meant them to be understood by those who first heard them.

The minor prophets are writers of marked individuality and therefore human interest. Amos, probably the oldest prophet whose writings are preserved, was a simple-minded peasant, a shepherd of the North, a gatherer of wild figs. Hosea is the prophet whose affectionate nature brings him to the discovery that human love is the shadow of God's love for his people. Joel is the utterer of the wonderful prediction of the outpouring of the spirit upon young and old, male and female, to which Peter appealed on the Day of Pentecost. Micah anticipates Isaiah both in matter and in form. Nahum sketches for us the moral side of Assyria in words which tell us much the Cuneiform Inscriptions only conceal. Zephaniah has little that is distinct, except his ornate style. Habakkuk is perhaps the sublimest of Hebrew poets. The first Zechariah (IX.-XII.) is a writer of wonderful energy and hopefulness. Obadiah is a fragment, probably written



by a member of the Jewish colony planted in Edom after its conquest, but now dislodged by the revolt of that country in alliance with the Assyrian destroyers of Jerusalem. He uses the dialect found in Job and the Proverbs of Lemuel and Agur, all three of them Edomite compositions. Haggai introduces the less poetic prophets of the period after the return from Exile, when the splendor of literature passed away with that of the kingdom. The true Zechariah is a seer of strange visions, and in his work Satan first appears in Hebrew literature. Malachi closes the series with a ban upon those whose sins will invite the vengeance of "The Day of the Lord," speaking in the spirit of John the Baptist.

**ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY, OLD AND NEW.** By William Knight, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of St. Andrews. Pp. 367. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Professor Knight is known to the literary world as the editor of the first critical edition of Wordsworth's works, and an active member of the Wordsworth Society. To a more limited range of readers he is the editor of "*Colloquia Peripatetica*," a record of his conversations with that very original Scotch thinker, Dr. John Duncan. To a still more limited circle he is known as having been taken to task by his Scotch Presbytery for denying the propriety of praying for anything which would involve an interference on God's part with the established order of his universe, such as rain in time of drought.

The seven essays included in this volume are such as these "antecedents" would lead us to look for. They are the work of a liberal-minded theologian, who is penetrated by the moral elevation and ideal philosophy of Wordsworth, and stands ready to deal with the problems raised by modern science in a spirit of fairness and of readiness for new truth. The first is on "Idealism and Experience," the former term being used in the Platonic rather than the Berkeleyan sense. It stands in contrast and contradiction to sensational theories of knowledge, utilitarianism in morals, conventional standards of the beautiful, and those theories of society which treat the individual as merely a unit in the mass. Yet he admits the worth of even these empirical views of life and art, as preventing the idealist from becoming a mere visionary. The second essay is on the "Classification of the Sciences," reviewing those of Bacon, Hegel, Comte, and Spencer, and offering a new one. The third is on "Ethical Philosophy and Evolution," and shows how far a thinker of his standpoint may go with the Evolutionist, even to the admission that matter is eternal, and yet deny the worth of the attempts to evolve the ethical out of the non-ethical. Here Prof. Knight shows himself a strong intuitionist, standing with Kant, Lecky, and Miss Cobbe against "scientific" theories.

The fourth, on "Eclecticism," is a defense of that method in philosophy which begins with a just appreciation of what has been done by preceding thinkers. The fifth and sixth, on "Personality and the Infinite" and on "Immortality," are able defenses of the theistic position as regards those subjects. The last, on "Metempsychosis," is an expansion of Wordsworth's doctrine in his famous "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality." Prof. Knight says of the theory of Pre-existence that when "stripped of all extravagance, and expressed in the modest terms of probability," it "has immense speculative interest and great ethical value. It is much to have the puzzle of the origin of evil thrown back for an indefinite number of cycles of lives, to have a workable explanation of *nemesis*, and of what we are accustomed to call the moral tragedies, and the untoward birth of a multitude of men and women. It is much to have the doctrine of immortality lightened of its difficulties; to have our immediate outlook relieved by the doctrine that, in the soul's eternity, its pre-existence and its future existence are one."

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

**AMONG** the numerous issues of "Annotated English Classics," brought out by Ginn & Company, Boston, we have lately received Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," Webster's First Bunker Hill Address, and Macaulay's Second Essay on the Earl of Chatham. The series has been prepared for use in English literature classes, with explanatory foot-notes and introductions.

A re-perusal of Macaulay's Second Essay on the Earl of Chatham, which was the last of his famous contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* (1844), leads us to a renewed realization of Macaulay's shortcomings as an historian. Amid all the chorus of praise which has been heaped upon the "History of England," much of which it undoubtedly deserves as a literary production, the number of hostile critics has not been small. Among these, none has more clearly perceived the central defect of that performance than Walter Bagehot, when he points out that Macaulay's great powers of narrative and delineation should have been re-

served for larger men and events than those of the period of the purely political revolution of 1688. It is a pity, said Bagehot, that such great powers should have been wasted upon such small events. The biographical essays do not suffer so much from this misconception as most of their subjects—as Chatham, Hastings, and Addison—are important and picturesque figures in English history and are well worthy of Macaulay's powerful style. But in the essays also the faults of Macaulay's literary conception of history are abundantly displayed. His "cock-sureness" as to what really happened, his spectacular narrations and exact analogies, his general weakness in the critical faculty,—all these cause the unwary reader to forget that history is mostly an uncertainty, and a "vestige of vestiges." As models of fluent and captivating English, and as an awakening stimulus to minds which do not demand the scientific spirit of thoroughness, these essays have still a value.

"The Day's Message," chosen and arranged by "Susan Coolidge," (Boston: Roberts Brothers), is one of the finest calendars for the new year. As might be expected from the character of Miss Woolsey's own writing, and especially her poetry, a serious purpose animates the work. She wishes to have each day of the coming year bring her readers nearer to the greatest things of life. A verse of Scripture heads each page, and is followed by quotations from a wide range of authors from Emerson and Marcus Aurelius to Canon Liddon and Horatio Bonar. There is no common-place sentimentality. All is conceived and arranged in the spirit of Emerson's wonderful verse, which we find at January 11, and which might serve as a motto for the whole:

"Daughters of time, the hypocrite days,  
Muffled and dumb, like barefoot dervishes,  
And marching single in an endless file,  
Bring diadems and fagots in their hands.  
To each they offer gifts after his will,—  
Bread, kingdoms, stars, and sky that holds them all,  
I, in my pleached garden, watched the pomp,  
Forgot my morning wishes, hastily  
Took a few herbs and apples; and the Day  
Turned and departed silent. I too late  
Under her solemn fillet saw the scorn."

The workmanship of paper, printing, and binding are worthy of the contents.

Messrs. John C. Rolfe and Frank W. Nicolson, two instructors in Latin at Harvard, have prepared paper editions of two of the plays of Terence,—the "*Neauton Timorumenos*" and the "*Phormio*,"—which they have used for sight reading in the Freshman classes of the University. The editing consists of the elucidations of the plots, which, as all readers of Latin comedy know, are an eminently desirable adjunct, and of the stage directions. The latter in both cases have been carefully studied. They materially diminish the difficulty of comprehending the often complicated situations, and are indispensable to successful sight reading. (Boston: Ginn & Company.)

"Education and the Higher Life" is the title of a small book of essays, addressed mainly to boys, upon the choice of ideals, duty, the exercise of the mind, the use and methods of culture, and kindred subjects, written by A. L. Spalding, (Catholic) Bishop of Peoria. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company). If we were to attempt any criticism of the essays, it would be to say that the discourse appears at times too general to be effective, and that the main line of thought is too frequently dropped. On the other hand, we have nothing but commendation for the sympathetic and encouraging spirit which the author shows on every page in his advice and suggestion to the young who aspire to right living.

Among the school-book publications acquired by the American Book Company upon its incorporation, are the excellent Harper series of school readers. The company has just issued a new edition of the Sixth Reader, containing eighty-four selections from British authors, both dead and living, and furnishing a general introduction to their matter and style. The selections have been managed with great care, the historical pieces occurring in chronological order, and the selections relating to moral, economic, and literary subjects being placed as near as practicable in gradation from the easy to the difficult of comprehension. Another feature which we commend in the editor's work, is the use of selections which will introduce students to the writings of the best and most entertaining of living English writers. Among living authors whose writings are used are Andrew Lang, Walter Pater, John Morley, Frederic Harrison, Edwin Arnold, Walter Besant, and several others.

The issues of the *Century* magazine, for the six months from May to October of the present year, makes volume 18 of the

present name, and volume 40, counting the issue of *Scribner's Monthly*. It is always a feast of retrospection to look back over these collections, as each half year makes them up. The energy, the discrimination, the magazine sense of the *Century* management accumulates in six months a great mass of matter both interesting and valuable. This volume includes the last half of Mr. Barr's serial, "Friend Olivia," the concluding half of Joe Jefferson's "Autobiography," the whole of Mrs. Harrison's "Anglomaniacs," and a great variety of matter scarcely less notable.—With the *Century* we have also the complete *St. Nicholas* for 1890, the twelve numbers making two handsome volumes, as usual.

Mr. H. G. O. Blake has edited a small, but very attractive, pocket anthology of suggestive and helpful thoughts from the letters and journals of Henry D. Thoreau, (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Mr. Blake desires to furnish an antidote for the "dissipating, depressing influence of too much newspaper reading, something which, instead of filling the mind with gossip, political strife, and misstatement, . . . may refresh us with a new sense of the beauty of the world." A partial bibliography of Thoreau, by Dr. Samuel A. Jones of Ann Arbor, Mich., and an index, are included.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE eighth congress of the American Ornithologists' Union was held at the U. S. National Museum, Washington, on November 18-20. Besides the address of the retiring President, Mr. J. A. Allen, who gave a retrospect of the seven years during which the Union has been in existence, there were twenty-three papers read. The number and variety of the papers indicate a high degree of interest and activity among the members. In the paper, "A Study of Bird-Waves in the Delaware Valley during the Spring Migration of 1890," by Mr. Witmer Stone, we recognize some results of the work done by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, a local organization of observers in Philadelphia and vicinity.

We learn from *Science* that at the meeting of the Society of American Naturalists, to be held December 31, 1890, at Boston, the topic will be "The Inheritance of Acquired Characteristics." It will be presented from several points of view by the following speakers: Professor H. F. Osborn, W. H. Brewer, W. K. Brooks, W. G. Farlow.

An interesting lecture before the Franklin Institute, November 19, by Mr. F. Lynwood Garrison, on the "Manufacture of Tin-Plate," is printed in the *Journal* for this month. As the author says, the process of manufacturing tin-plate seems to have been something of a popular mystery, and there has, no doubt, been much ignorance concerning the character of the product and its present sources of supply. The manufacture of tin-plate probably originated in northern Germany; thence it was carried into France and England. In the latter country, the industry has grown to such an extent that at present probably 90 per cent. of the world's product is made there. The remainder of Mr. Garrison's lecture describes in detail the processes of the preparation of the iron sheets and the application of the coating of tin.

At the meeting of the Mineralogical and Geological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences (Dec. 2), among communications of a more technical nature, Mr. Theo. D. Rand made some further contributions to the geology of southeastern Pennsylvania in a discussion on the outcrop of Laurentian rock to the northwest of West Chester. Mr. Rand had traced its occurrence from the east branch of the Brandywine to the High street road, near Taylor's Hill. He regarded the rocks as belonging properly to the mica schist formation of Cream Valley, and believed that they compose the greater mass of this part of South (Chester) Valley Hill, which had been heretofore universally regarded as wholly of the hydromica schist, and of which it is composed, a few miles to the northeast. In the discussions on the geology of this section, it seems to have been taken for granted that the South Valley Hill is wholly made up of hydromica schists. The fact that the mica schists in question are not of the same geological age as the hydromica schists may explain in part the notable want of agreement between the different geologists who have described the region.

In a report by Dr. C. Hart Merriam to the Division of Ornithology and Mammology of the Department of Agriculture, treating of the fauna and flora of the mountain regions of Arizona, some new views are advanced in regard to the proper division of the North American continent into areas of animal and vegetable

life. The author maintains that there are but two primary life areas in North America: a northern or boreal area, and a southern or sub-tropical area, both extending completely across the continent, with interpenetrating areas of various lengths. The ordinary division made by naturalists has been that of the eastern, central, and western areas, but this, according to Dr. Merriam, must be abandoned.

The latest issue of the *American Naturalist* (for the month of November) continues the series of articles by Prof. E. D. Cope upon the "Evolution of Mind." The author's discussion abounds in illustrations drawn from the structure and habits of the lower animals, as the view is probably held that the subject can best be approached by a study of the mental manifestations in more or less primitive forms. Mr. J. Walter Fewkes makes a communication upon a curious pictograph, or picture-writing, from Nova Scotia, believed to be the work of the aborigines of that region.

We cannot commend the publication in the *Naturalist* of the article by Drs. L. H. and W. H. Luce, on "Three Cases of Hypospadias," etc., as such communications doubtless belong in the columns of the medical journals, where those to whom such information is of value have been accustomed to find them.

Following the annual meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a series of conferences is held of the delegates of the corresponding societies of the Association, for the discussion of subjects which bear upon the organization of the scientific investigation over the whole country. The report of the conferences of delegates to the Leeds meeting in September last, has lately been issued (*Nature*, Nov. 27), and in many ways exhibits the advantages to the corresponding societies of coöperation with each other and with the main association of English scientists. In the conferences, subjects are discussed and reports of committees received in the order of the Sections of the Association.

At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Bertholet made a communication on the origin of the name of bronze. The author quoted the following from a work of the time of Charlemagne: "*Compositio brandisii: eramen partes II.*," etc., that is to say, bronze is composed of two parts of copper, etc. This confirms the view that the name of bronze is derived from the town of Brundisium. It is also to be noted that bronze vessels have been found marked "*ars Brundisium*." Etymologists have hitherto regarded the word as connected in some way with *brown*.

#### CURRENT EXCERPTS.

##### "GOOD FAMILY STOCKS" IN AMERICA.

President Eliot of Harvard, in The Forum.

WHAT, then, are the means of perpetuating good family stocks in a democracy? The first is country life. In this regard, democracies have much to learn from the European aristocracies which have proved to be durable. All the vigorous aristocracies of past centuries lived in the country a large part of the year. The men were soldiers and sportsmen for the most part, and lived on detached estates sparsely peopled by an agricultural and martial tenantry. They were oftener in camp than in the town or city. Their women lived in castles, halls, or chateaux in the open country almost the whole year, and their children were born and brought up there. The aristocratic and noble families of modern Europe still have their principal seats in the country, and go to town only for a few months of the year.

Next, a permanent family should have a permanent dwelling-place, domicile, or home town. In older societies this has always been the case. Indeed, a place often lent its name to a family. In American cities and large towns there are as yet no such things as permanent family houses. Even in the oldest cities of the East, hardly any family lives in a single house through the whole of one generation, and it is very rare that two successive generations are born in the same house. Rapid changes of residence are the rule for almost everybody; so that a city directory which is more than one year old is untrustworthy for home addresses. It is almost impossible for the human mind to attribute dignity and social consideration to a family which lives in a hotel, or which moves into a new flat every first of May. In the country, however, things are much better. In the older States there are plenty of families which have inhabited the same town for several generations; there are few families which have inhabited the same house for three generations.

The next means of promoting family permanence is the transmission of a family business or occupation from father to sons. In all old countries this inheritance of a trade, shop, or profession is a matter of course. Under right conditions, a transmitted business tends to make a sound family more secure and permanent, and a



permanent family tends to hold and perfect a valuable business. This principle, which is securely founded on biological law, applies best in the trades and professions, in ordinary commerce, and in the industries which do not require immense capitals; but in Europe many vast industries and many great financial and mercantile concerns are family properties, and there is in our own country already a distinct tendency to this family management of large businesses as being more economical and vigilant than corporate management, and more discerning and prompt in picking out and advancing capable men of all grades.

#### THE STORY AS AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin.

If you would be the Person with a Story, you must not only have one to tell, but you must be willing to learn how to tell it, if you wish to make it a "rememberable thing" to children. The Story-Teller, unlike the poet, is made as well as born, but he is not made of all stuffs, nor in the twinkling of an eye. In this respect he is very like the Ichneumon in the nonsense rhyme:

"There once was an idle Ichneumon  
Who thought he could learn to play Schumann;  
But he found, to his pains,  
It took talent and brains,  
And neither possessed this Ichneumon."

To be effective, the story in the kindergarten should always be told, never read; for little children need the magnetism of eye and smile as well as the gesture which illuminates the strange word and endows it with meaning. The story that is told is always a thousand times more attractive, real, and personal than anything read from a book.

Well-chosen, graphically told stories can be made of distinct educative value in the nursery or kindergarten. They give the child a love of reading, develop in him the germ, at least, of a taste for good literature, and teach him the art of speech. If they are told in simple, graceful, expressive English, they are a direct and valuable object lesson in the last direction.

The ear of the child becomes used to refined intonations, and slovenly language will grow more and more disagreeable to him. The kindergarten cannot be too careful in this matter. By the sweetness of her tone and the perfection of her enunciation she not only makes herself a worthy model for the children, but she constantly reveals the possibilities of language and its inner meaning. "The very brooding of a voice on a word," says George MacDonald, "seems to hatch something of what is in it."

Stories help a child to form a standard by which he can live and grow, for they are his first introduction into the grand world of the ideal in character.

"We live by Admiration, Hope, and Love;  
And even as these are well and wisely fixed,  
In dignity of being we ascend."

The child understands his own life better, when he is enabled to compare it with other lives; he sees himself and his own possibilities reflected in them as in a mirror.

They also aid in the growth of the imaginative faculty, which is very early developed in the child, and requires its natural food. "Imagination," says Dr. Seguin, "is more than a decorative attribute of leisure; it is a power in the sense that from images perceived and stored, it sublimates ideals. 'If I were to choose between two great calamities for my children,' he goes on to say, 'I would rather have them unalphabetic than unimaginative.'"

There is a great difference of opinion concerning the value of fairy stories. The Gradgrinds will not accept them on any basis whatever; but they are invariably so fascinating to children that it is certain they must serve some good purpose and appeal to some inherent craving in child-nature. But here comes in the necessity of discrimination. The true meaning of the word "færie" is spiritual, but many stories masquerade under that title which have no claim to it. Some universal spiritual truth underlies the really fine old fairy tale; but there can be no educative influence in the so-called fairy stories which are merely jumbles of impossible incidents, and which not unfrequently present dishonesty, deceit, and cruelty in attractive or amusing guise.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SAVONAROLA: HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By William Clark, M. A., LL. D. Pp. 352. \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

EDUCATION AND THE HIGHER LIFE. By J. L. Spalding. Pp. 210. \$1.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

MARTHA COREY: A Tale of the Salem Witchcraft. By Constance Goddard DuBois. Pp. 314. \$1.25. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

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THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. [Laurel Crowned Tales.] By Oliver Goldsmith. Pp. 279. \$1.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

STUDIES IN YOUNG LIFE. A Series of Word-Pictures and Practical Papers. By Bishop John H. Vincent. Pp. 254. \$— New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

WILLIAM E. DODGE: The Christian Merchant. By Carlos Martyn. Pp. 335. \$— New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

THE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE U. S. AND JAPAN. By Inazo (Ota) Nitobe. [Johns Hopkins University Studies.] Pp. 191. \$— Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

THE LIFE OF AN ARTIST: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. By Jules Breton. Translated by Mary J. Serrano. Pp. 350. \$— New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN EUROPE. By Helene Lange. Translated by L. R. Klemm, Ph. D. Pp. 186. \$— [International Education Series.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

AMERICAN SONNETS. Selected and Edited by T. W. Higginson and E. H. Bigelow. Pp. 280. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HARPER'S SIXTH READER. By James Baldwin, Ph. D. Pp. 504. \$0.90. New York: Harper & Brothers.

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There are two excellent likenesses of Cleopatra, the Egyptian queen, on two silver coins in the British Museum. The larger was struck at Ascalon, in Judea, the date being 50 B. C. It contains on the reverse the eagle, which is the Ptolemaic symbol. The smaller, dated between 33 and 32 B. C., has the head of Mark Antony on the reverse, and round Cleopatra's head the inscription "*Cleopatraz Reginz Regum Filiorum Regum.*" The word *filia*, according to custom, is understood, and thus the inscription would mean—"To Cleopatra the Queen, the daughter of kings the sons of kings." It is a Roman coin, and was struck to commemorate the conquest of Armenia. The opinion of experts is that both these coins are genuine likenesses. At that particular period, Roman artists endeavored to put faithful likenesses on their coins, as the Julius Caesar coins prove. Again, the resemblance between the two Cleopatra coins is far too remarkable to be accidental. Lastly, the face itself is such a characteristic one that it cannot be conventional. The nose is prominent, and almost hooked, the brow overhangs, and the eyes are very deeply set; the upper lip is rather long, and the mouth, a somewhat large one, is firmly set. Altogether, it is a face which might possibly be charming when lit up with the gentler emotions, but rather strikes one as strong, cruel, and imperious. The hair, which seems to have been wavy and abundant, is bound with a fillet, after the Greek fashion. Specimens of similar coins are in the National Library at Paris.

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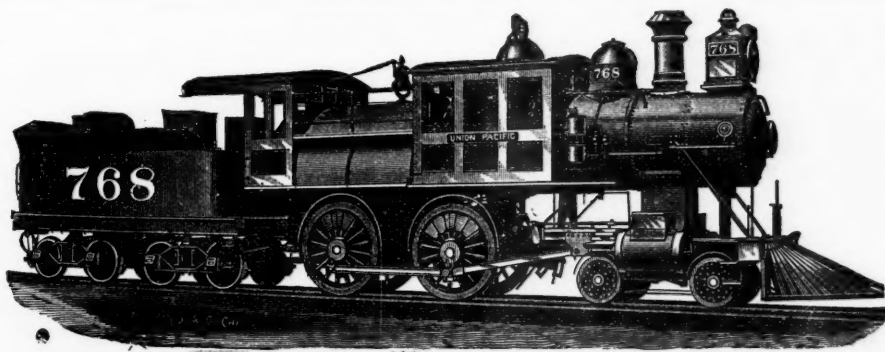
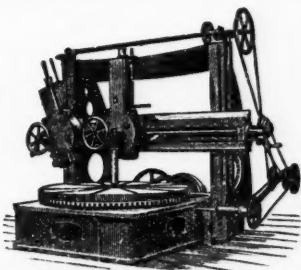
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